KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.; GONCHAROV, S.V.

Some physicochemical properties of crude turpentine from the Scotch pine and Pinus Fominii Kondr. and their significance in determination of the species. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.1:62-69 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, Viddili sistematiki vishchikh roslin i fiziologii roslin. (Pine) (Turpentine)

Dept. taxonomy higher plants & physiology plants

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.

Interesting case of anomalous fruit-bearing of the Scotch pine. Bot.zhur. [Ukr.] 9 no.1:76-78 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii Ukrains'koi RSR, Viddil sistematiki vishchikh roslin.
(Scotch pine)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Scientific activity of the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. during 1951. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.1:94-96 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

(Ukraine--Botanical societies) (Botanical societies--Ukraine)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.

Botanists who won Stalin prizes during 1951. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.3:3-5 '52. (MLRA 6:11)
(Stalin prizes) (Botanists)

KONDRAT'YEV, P.S.; KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.

Pines with broad and narrow crowns. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.3:72-76 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Moskovs'ka ordena Lenina sel's'kohospodars'ka akademiya im. K.A.Timiryazyeva i Instytut botaniky Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. (Pine)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M. [reviewer].

"Useful plants of the U.S.S.R.," vol.1. Reviewed by Ie.M.Kondratiuk. Bot. zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.3:95 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

(Botany, Economic)

KONDRATYUK, YE. N.

Ukraine - Botany

Some results of the scientific activity of the Botanical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1951. Bot. zhur. 37 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KONDRATYUK, YE. N.

PA 245T39

USSR/Geophysics - Paleontology, Amber Jan 53

"Problem of the Origin of Amber," I. G. Pidoplichko and Ye. N. Kondratyuk, Inst of Botany and Inst of Zoology

"Dopovidi Ak Nauk Ukrains'koi RSR" No 1, pp 29-32

Expounds new hypothesis of the origin of amber in USSR. Clarifies the participation of rivers in the process of accumulating amber. Emphasizes role of Russian scientists, especially M. V. Lomonosov, in explaining the nature of amber. Presented by Acad V. G. Kas'yanenlo, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR.

245T39

SERHIYEVS'KA, L.P.; KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.

Island of pine in the Aga Steppe. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 10 no.1:37-43 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Aga Steppe--Pine) (Pine--Aga Steppe)

LYPA, O.L. [author]; KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.[reviewer].

"Landscaping populated places." O.L.Lypa. Reviewed by IE.M.Kondratiuk. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 10 no.1:108-109 '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Lypa, O.L.) (Ukraine--Landscape gardening) (Landscape gardening--Ukraine)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.

I.V.Stalin's work "Marxism and the problems of linguistics" and its significance in the development of botanical science. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 10 no.2:3-12 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Stalin, Iosif, 1879-1953) (Botany)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M; SITNIK, K.M.

Urgent tasks of botany in view of decisions of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the October plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Bot.zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.4:3-5 '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Botany, Economic)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.; MOLOTKOVS'KIY, G.Kh.

Occurrence of polarity disturbance in a spruce. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 11 no.1:101-105 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN URSR, viddil vishchikh roslin. Chernivets'kiy derzhavniy universitet, kafedra fiziologii roslin. (Spruce) (Polarity (Biology))

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.

Polarity disturbance in a scotch pine seed. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 11 no.2: 91 '54. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN URSR, viddil vishchikh roslin.
(Scotch pine) (Germination) (Polarity(Biology))

KONDRATYUK, Ye. N.

PIDOPLICHKO, I.G., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; KONDRATYUK, Ye.N., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk

Origin of amber. Priroda 44 no.10:104-106 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR
(Amber)

KONDRATYUK, Ye. N.

Fossil pine from the chalk deposits of Kanev. Dop. UN URSR no.4:405-407 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk URSR. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk USSR D.K. Zerovym.
(Kanev--Trees, Fossil)

DOBROCHAYEVA, D.M.; KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.

Mikhail Grigor'evich Popov; obituary. Ukr. bot. zhur. 13 no.3:100-103 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Popov, Mikhail Grigor'evich, 1893-1955)

KONDRATYUK, YE.N.

21-6-15/22

AUTHOR: Kondratyuk, Ye.N. (Ukr. spelling of initials: Ye.M.)

TITLE: On the Characteristics of the Wood of Certain Pine Species (K kharakteristike drevesiny nekotorykh vidov sosny)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1957, No 6, pp 595-597 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of conifers of the Ukraine carried out by the author during some recent years has shown that the ordinary pine tree (Pinus silvestris L.s.lato) in a wide sense is not something homogeneous but occurs in several varieties which can be classified into 2 species series: Silvestres Kondr. and Hamatae Kond. The investigation performed is connected with the possibilities of using the wood resources for national economy. It was not possible to test wood samples by means of special machines and therefore, the author made use of an indirect method, determination of the ratio of the late (autumn) and early wood in the annual rings, because the quantity of the late wood determines the strength of wood. The results of investigating several samples of the ordinary pine tree are briefly presented and characteristics of the wood strength are given for the following species: Pinus Fominii Kondr., Pinus

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silvestris L.S.str. and Pinus cretacea Kaleniczenko. These characteristics are based on the ratio of the late and early wood in the annual rings.
The article contains 1 table and 3 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Botanics of the AN Ukrainian SSR (Instytut botaniky AN URSR)

PRESENTED: By D.K. Zerov, Member of the AN Ukrainian SSR

SUBMITTED: 9 March 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KONDRATYUK, Ye.N., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

New fossil pine tree. Priroda 46 no.4:116-117 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk USSR (Kiyev).
(Kanev District--Pine, Fossil)

PIDOPLICHKO, Ivan Grigor'yevich, doktor biol. nauk; KONDRATYUKA, Ye.M., [Kondratiuka, IE.M.], kand. biol. nauk, red.; LISENKO, F.K. [Lysenko, F.K.] red. izd-va.

[Conservation of natural resources in the Ukraine] Okhorona pryrody na Ukraini. Kyiv, Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958. 55 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Ukraine--Natural resources)

AUTHOR: Kondratyuk, Ye.N. 21-58-7-23/27

TITLE: On the Nature of the Carpathian Spruce (O prirode karpatskoy yeli)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 7, pp 780-785 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author has established that spruce growing in the Ukrainian (Eastern) Carpathians is not identical with the spruce growing in the Alps and on the northwestern Europe plains (Picea excelsa Link), but represents an independent species described over 100 years ago by Schur under the name Picea montana Schur, and was later forgotten. Some investigators have already pointed out certain peculiarities of the Carpathian spruce as compared with the European species, as e.g. A.P. Il'inskiy [Ref 1] and A.L. Lypa [Ref 2]. The author presents evidence to re-establish this species as an independent one, and draws attention to the necessity of a further comparative study of its qualities in order to use it properly in the national economy.
There are 3 photos and 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 3 Polish, 1 German, 1 Austrian and 2 Latin.

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: Kondratyuk, Ye.N. SOV/21-58-10-21/27

TITLE: On the Problem of Fossilization of Organic Remains in Rufa (K voprosu o fossilizatsii organicheskikh ostatkov v izvestkovykh tufakh)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 10, pp 1117-1119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The process and forms of plant preservation in sediments have not as yet been sufficiently elucidated according to A.N. Krishtofovich [Ref 1, 2]. One of the forms of plant preservation is their preservation in the process of formation of tufa in fresh water. N.V. Pimenova [Ref 3] described a rich flora of the tufas which was so well preserved that even individual species could have been identified. The author gives a brief description of the contemporary process of tufa formation in the vicinity of Krementsy ravine near the village of Pniv, Nadvornyanskiy rayon,

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On the Problem of Fossilization of Organic Remains in Tufa

SOV/21-58-10-21/27

Stanislav oblast', the preservation of plants and the formation of imprints. There are 2 photos and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Botany of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, D.K. Zerov

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Plants 3. Paleoecology

Card 2/2

PIDOPLICHKO, I.G. [Pidoplichko, I.H.], doktor biol.nauk, prof.; KONDRATYUK, Ye.M. [Kondratiuk, IE.M.], kand.biol.nauk

Bryonia. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.1:41 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Bryonia)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.N. [Kondratiuk, IE.M.

Charles Darwin as the founder of the materialistic theory of the development of the organic world. Ukr.bot.zhur. 16 no.5:3-14 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Evolution)

KHARKEVICH, Sigizmund Semenovich [Kharkevych, S.S.]; CHOPIK, Vladimir Ivanovich [Chopyk, V.I.]; KONDRATYUK, Ye.M. [Kondratiuk, IE.M.], kand.biolog.nauk, otv.red.; KOVAL', V.A., red.izd-va; MATVIYCHUK, O.O., tekhn.red.

[Plant wealth of the Ukrainian Carpathians, its utilization and protection] Roslynni bahatstva Ukrains'kykh Karpat, ikh vykorystannia ta okhorona. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1960. 65 p. (MIRA 13:9)

(Carpathian Mountains--Botany)

KONDRATYUK, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich [Kondratyuk, IE.M.]; KLOKOV, M.V., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.; KOVAL', V.A., red.; MATVIICHUK, O.O., tekhn. red.

[Wild conifers of the Ukraine] Dykorostuchi khvoini Ukrainy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1960. 118 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Ukraine—Coniferae)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M. [Kondratiuk, IE.M.]

Outlook for the development and building of the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Visnyk Bot. sada AN URSR no. 2:3-10 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Ukraine--Botanical gardens)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.M. [Kondratiuk, IE.M.]

Green treasure of the Ukraine. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.8:32-35 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Direktor TSentral'nogo respublikanskogo botanicheskogo sada AN USSR.
(Kiev--Botanical gardens)

VIL'CHINSKIY, Nikolay Matveyevich; KONDRATYUK, Ye.N., kand. biol. nauk, otv. red.; KOVAL', V.A., red. izd-va; KADASHEVICH, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Growing citrus plants indoors] Komnatnaia kul'tura tsitrusovykh rastenii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1961. 62 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Citrus fruits)

KONDRATYUK, Ye.N.; PRIKHOD'KO, S.N.

Council on Botanical Gardens of the Ukranian S.S.R. and Moldavian S.S.R. Biul. Glav.bot.sada no. 48:122-124 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSentral'nyy respublikanskiy botanicheskiy sad AN Ukr SSR.

SOV/137-58-10-20650

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 46 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kondratyuk, A.M., Kondratyuk, Yu.M., Strelets, M.N.

TITLE: Certain Regularities in the Crystallization of a Continuous Casting (Nekotoryye zakonomernosti kristallizatsii nepreryvnogo slitka)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot stud. Donetsk. industr. in-t, 1957, Nr 2, pp 33-59

ABSTRACT: Data on the rate of crystallization of a continuous 175x240-mm ingot at the Krasnoye Sormovo Plant by introduction of S^{35} and P^{32} establishes that the value of the rate of solidification S in the mold varies in the range of 3.4-2.4 cm/min$^{0.5}$, and the value of the index m in the equation $x = S\tau^m$, where x is the thickness of the billet skin, varies in the range of 0.35-0.55. During the secondary cooling in the solidification process, S fluctuates within the limits of 2-3 cm/min$^{0.5}$, while m varies in the limits of 0.675-0.85. The rate of crystallization of the billet in the secondary cooling, at the rate of water flow usually employed at the Krasnoye Sormovo Plant installation, is considerably greater than the rate of crystallization in the

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Metallurgical Faculty, Donets Industrial Inst im N.S. Khrushchev

Certain Regularities in the Crystallization of a Continuous Casting

crystallizer mold. It is concluded that the mold should be shortened from 1500 to 500-600 mm. It is believed that the time required for solidification of a continuous ingot in this case would be reduced by 30%. A method of calculating the surface temperature along the height of the continuous billet is suggested. It is demonstrated theoretically that the volumetric rate of evaporation of the liquid (used for cooling) relative to the area of vaporization is not dependent upon the drop size.

N.N.

1. Coatings--Crystallization 2. Molds--Design 3. Mathematics

ACC NR: AP6032501 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0060/0060

INVENTOR: Kondratyuk, A. M.; Kondratyuk, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of continuous casting of metal and alloy strip. Class 31, No. 185463

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 60

TOPIC TAGS: continuous casting, metal strip casting, alloy strip casting, METAL CASTING, METALLURGIC PROCESS

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for continuous casting of metal and alloy strip. To increase the casting rate, the raw strip is formed on an

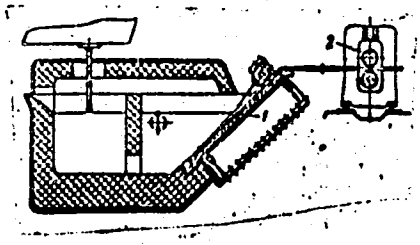

Fig. 1. Continuous casting of strip

1 - Water-cooled surface;
2 - rolls.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.746.047

ACC NR: AP6032501

inclined water-cooled metal surface below the level of liquid metal, and is pulled out by rolls (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 08Jan60/

Card 2/2

KONDRATYUK, Yu.V.

Zajoevanie mezhplanetnykh prostranst (Conquest of interplanetary spaces), Novosibirsk, 1929; P.I. Ivanov (ed.), 2d ed. Oborongiz, Moscow, 1947, 84 pp.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824220010-2

HUNGARY

KONDRAY, Gergely, Dr, WIESNER, Katalin, Dr; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Operation Technique (chairman: BORNEMISZA, Gyorgy, Dr) (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Sebeszeti Anatomiai es Mutettani Intezet).

"Comparative Study of the Treatment of Experimental Tracheal Injuries."

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol XX, No 1, Feb 67, pages 34-37.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A comparative study was made involving three methods and three suture materials (cat-gut, flax and polyamide thread) used for the treatment of experimental trabheal injuries in the longitudinal direction. A simple suture connecting the soft tissues between the tracheal cartilages made with synthetic thread compatible with the tissues was found to be the most effective method for closing the incisions. 2 Hungarian, 27 Western references.

KONDRIKOV, B. N., Candidate of Tech Sci (diss) -- "A study of the thermal decomposition of glycol dinitrite". Moscow, 1959. 11 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chem-Tech Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev), 100 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 115)

76-32-5-40/47

AUTHOR: Kondrikov, B. N.

TITLE: On the Thermal Decomposition of Glycol Dinitrite (O termicheskom raspade glikol'dinitrita)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 5, pp.1175-1176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As the investigation of the decomposition mechanism of the alkylnitrates is rendered difficult by the nitrogen dioxide acting as oxidizing agent the author used glycol dinitrite in this work. The decomposition kinetics was carried out in the gas phase by means of the pressure measurement in the static system using a manometer of the Burdon type (Ref 2) at 150 - 190°C, the decomposition products having been analyzed by distillation or absorption respectively. A graphical representation of the kinetic curves at 170°C is given, from which can be seen that with small initial pressure (to 90 torr) the velocity of the increase in pressure becomes continuously smaller according to the law (close to the monomolecular), while in the case of higher initial pressure the character of the curve becomes more complicated, i. e. two

On the Thermal Decomposition of Glycol Dinitrite

stages form and bimolecular reactions apparently occur. In the latter case it was observed that a formation of gases condensing at 100°C takes place only in the second part of the reaction, while the gases which do not condensate at room temperature have the composition: NO - 1.55, N_2O - 0.13, CO - 0.15, CO_2 - 0,19, N_2 ~ 0.06 besides formaldehyde. The first stage of reaction is explained according to an assumption by Levy (Ref 5), while in the second one a decomposition of the accumulated mononitrites is assumed. The presence of CO_2 is traced back to an oxidation by nitrogen oxides. In experiments with glycerin nitrite also a maximum was observed as well as a formation of nitrogen oxide. Finally the author thanks Professor K. K. Andreyev for his help. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 0 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva, Moskva (Moscow Institute of Chemistry and Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1957

Card 2/2

1. Glycolnitrites---Decomposition 2. Glycolnitrites---Temperature factors 3. Gases---Properties

5(3) SOV/156-59-1-5/54

AUTHOR: Kondrikov, B. N.

TITLE: On the Thermal Decomposition of Glycol Dinitrite (O termicheskom razlozhenii glikol'dinitrita)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 19 - 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermal decomposition of explosive nitro esters is a very complicated process which has several intermediate stages. It was found that in the case of alkyl mononitrates the separation of nitrogen dioxide begins at 200°. The further processes after the separation of the bond O-NO_2 have not yet been investigated in the case of polynitrates. Even in the case of nitroglycol, the simplest polynitrate, the investigation is rendered difficult by nitrogen dioxide being an energetic oxidizing agent. Therefore, glycol dinitrite was used which is structurally related to dinitro glycol but separates nitrogen monoxide only. A previous paper (Ref 2) states the existence of two stages. The rate of gas development decreases in the course of the reaction

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(Diagram, Fig 1). The addition of NO and NO_2 lowers the initial rate of gas formation. This rate decrease does not depend on the ratio of NO: glycol dinitrite but only on the concentration of NO. A concentration of nitrogen monoxide which increases with temperature forms the limit; a further NO addition has no effect on the reaction rate. The addition of the decomposition products has a peculiar effect, it accelerates the reaction rate (Diagram, Fig 2). An extension of the vessel surface in relation to the volume(Diagram, Fig 3) has the same effect. A catalytic effect of the decomposition products, especially of water, is therefore assumed. It does not take place inside the vessel, but in a thin film which coats the walls. Thereby the nitrito groups are replaced by hydroxyl groups. Thereby nitrous acid is formed which decomposes into $NO_2 + H_2O$. A similar effect of the vessel walls was observed by other authors during the decomposition of nitroglycerin vapors. It may be assumed that the reaction process of dinitrites is similar during the initial stage and differs only at reduced rate. The

On the Thermal Decomposition of Glycol Dinitrite SOV/156-59-1-5/54

addition of nitrogen monoxide lowers the decomposition rate of glycol dinitrate, too. V. I. Komkov participated in the experiments with NO addition. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1958

Card 3/3

20325

S/020/61/137/001/019/021
B103/B201

11.2121

AUTHORS: Andreyev, K. K. and Kondrikov, B. N.

TITLE: Burning of mixtures of lead azide and liquid nitroethers

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 1, 1961, 130-133

TEXT: A study has been made of the effect of pressure upon the character and the rate of the burning of mixtures consisting of different amounts of lead azide PbN_6 and liquid nitroethers: nitroglycol, nitroglycerin, and nitrodiglycol, which were gelatinized with a small amount of Kolloxoline (3%). Moreover, lead styphnite and potassium picrate were examined instead of PbN_6 as the second component. The behavior of the mixtures was to be studied near the region in which burning turns into a explosion. The mixture was electrically ignited by a nichrome wire in a nitrogen or carbon dioxide atmosphere in a narrow glass tube inside a bomb . Pressure varied from 1 to 70 atm. The type of burning was recorded by a photorecorder or a film camera. Experiments have shown that lead azide-containing nitroglycol mixtures (10% and more PbN_6) in a lower pressure range either are not ignited at all, or are rapidly extinguished or explode

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after ignition. The more PbN_6 is contained in the mixture, the more readily an explosion may occur. An explosion is also promoted if the nichrome wire penetrates the mixture to a greater depth and does not get in contact with nitroglycol alone. By an increase of pressure it is possible to prevent both extinction and explosion, or to cause the mixture to burn. The higher the azide content, the higher will be also the pressure (p_{cr}) from which on the mixture will be combustible. $p_{cr} = 4.10\exp(1.32m)$ kg/cm^2 holds for this function, m being the PbN_6 content in g/cm^3. The burning rate is proportional to the pressure: $u = [a \exp(bm)]\, p$. If m is expressed in g/cm^3 and p in kg/cm^2, then $a = 0.035$, $b = 1.31$. Fig. 1 shows the critical pressures of the mixtures with different PbN_6 contents as well as the dependence of the burning rate on pressure. Fig. 2 shows the effect of the PbN_6 content, of the mode of ignition, and of pressure on the character of the process in the case of nitroglycol. The mixtures of PbN_6 with other nitroethers behave

in a similar manner, but a 50% mixture of poorly gelatinized nitroglycerin is extinguished at 2 atm; from 3 atm on it burns steadily at a rate which rises about linearly with pressure. The authors thus established a peculiar situation: 1) the mixture with nitroglycerin starts burning at much lower pressures than a nitroglycol mixture, although nitroglycerin has a combustibility which is much lower than that of nitroglycol; 2) at a certain pressure range, where nitroglycerin does not burn due to the turbulence of the front, and PbN_6 detonates, a 50% mixture is capable of steady burning; 3) at such high pressures, where nitroglycerin starts burning again (but already under turbulent conditions, i.e., very rapidly) the linear burning rate is strongly reduced (by about 50%) by the PbN_6 addition. This also holds for the burning of liquid nitroglycol with PbN_6 addition at over 20 atm. It was thus established that pressure in mixtures of PbN_6 will all nitroethers mentioned has a peculiar effect upon the combustibility. This effect is paradoxical in that the pressure increase not only does not favor the change-over from burning to explosion (or into extinction), but, on the contrary, increases the

steadiness of burning. This effect is explained in a natural way, basing on the theory (Ref. 2, K. K. Andreev, Proc. Roy, Soc, A246,257,1958) according to which the passage of burning into an explosion on the ignition of an explosive layer is connected with the fact that the chemical reaction covers a certain critical thickness. The explosion of this layer (more precisely, a suspension of explosive particles) effects the explosion of the remaining part of the charge if a sufficiently high pressure jump has been brought about. If this jump is insufficient, extinction or pulsating combustion will be brought about. The explosion of the suspension is also dependent on the time during which the PbN_6 remains in the heated state. If this time is shorter than the induction period PbN_6 will be burned before inflammation occurs. Nitrodiglycol mixtures containing potassium picrate instead of PbN_6 burn slowly at a low content (5% of potassium picrate) and atmospheric pressure , extinguish between 7 and 20%, and at 24% and over of potassium picrate they burn at a higher rate which rises with rising picrate content. The inability to burn in the intermediate range is explained by the fact that the hot layer is intermixed by microinflammation of the picrate particles. Heat convection is then accelerated, while the evaporation of the nitroether

requires even more heat. Data obtained by the authors permit a more accurate estimate of the burning rate of PbN_6 than has hitherto been rendered possible by the findings of other researchers. This rate is apparently much lower than that of lead styphnate and approaches that of mercury fulminate (1.5 cm/sec at atmospheric pressure). A PbN_6 rate of 3.5 cm/sec at atmospheric pressure has been found by extrapolation. The conclusion is therefore drawn that the great unsteadiness of PbN_6 burning is associated not only with its high burning rate but also with an intensive dispersion in ignition as well as with the explosion-like combustion of the resulting suspension. Papers by A. F. Belyayev, B. S. Svetlov, and A. Ye. Fogel'zang are mentioned. There are 3 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

L 18178-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/RPL Ps-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/JW/H/JWD

ACCESSION NR: AT3006085 S/2938/63/000/000/0296/0337

AUTHOR: Kondrikov, B. N.

TITLE: Thermal decomposition of ethyleneglycoldinitrite and glycerine trinitrite

SOURCE: Teoriya vzry*vchaty*kh veshchestv, sbornik statey, 1963, 296-337

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, ethyleneglycoldinitrite, glycerine trinitrite, polynitrite, polyatomic alcohol

ABSTRACT: This work is one of the first in the study of thermal decomposition of polynitrites of polyatomic alcohols. Thermal decomposition of ethyleneglycoldinitrite was studied at 120 and 190C, and with an initial concentration of 50 to 1000 mm Hg. The similarity of the activation energy during the decomposition of this compound to the values obtained with mononitrites, such as the effect of nitrogen oxide on the rate, homogeneity, the formation of NO, N_2O_2 and CH_2O, as well as a number of other factors leads to the assumption that the

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first stage decomposition mechanism of this dinitrite is analogous to the mechanism of the mononitrite decomposition. The second stage reactions have a self-accelerating, heterogeneous character. Their "specific gravity" increases considerably with an increase in dinitrite concentration and with a decrease in temperature of the experiment. The effect of water, the effect of non-volatile products containing acid, the formation of nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide and a number of other factors can be explained if an assumption is made that the second stage decomposition has reactions of hydrolytic character which take place on the wall of the reaction vessel. Thus, an increase of number of ONO-groups in the nitrite molecule from one to two increases the hydrolytic reaction rates with only a negligible increase in thermal decomposition. Glycerine trinitrite is similarly decomposed in the gas phase at 100 to 160C as glycoldinitrite. The speed of rupture of O-NO bond in this case is several times greater and the differences of the decomposition rate in the second stage is even greater. On the basis of the obtained results, some conclusions are made regarding the mechanism of thermal decomposition of nitroethers. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 31 figures, and 17 equations.

L 18178-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3006085

0

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 14Jun63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AR, CH	NO REF SOV: 014	OTHER: 043

Card 3/3

L 17945-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/RPL Ps-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/JW/JWD/H

ACCESSION NR: AT3006093 S/2938/63/000/000/0443/0457

77
74

AUTHOR: Kondrikov, B. N.

TITLE: Combustion of mixtures of priming explosives and liquid nitroesters

SOURCE: Teoriya vzry*vchaty*kh veshchestv, sbornik statey, 1963, 443-457

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, lead azide, lead styphnate, potassium picrate, lead chloride, liquid nitroesters, nitroglycol, nitroglycerin, diglycoldinitrate

ABSTRACT: The effect of pressure on the character and rate of combustion of mixtures of priming explosives with liquid nitroesters was studied near the area of conditions leading to the transition from combustion to detonation. Although at low pressure there was no combustion, it did occur at high pressures. Mixtures of lead azide with nitroglycol, nitroglycerin or diglycoldinitrate; of lead styphnate with nitroglycol; of potassium picrate with diglycoldi-

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L 17945-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3006093

nitrate" and with nitroglycol were investigated. Mixtures containing lead chloride did not show the same catalytic effect as lead azide on combustion of nitroglycol. "These tests (with potassium picrate) were carried out by student V. I. Kozlov." "The author sincerely thanks Professor K. K. Andreyev for help in conducting the present work and explaining the results." Orig. art. has: 17 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 14Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AR NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 17939-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/RPL Ps-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/JW/JWD/H

ACCESSION NR: AT3006099 S/2938/63/000/000/0515/0528

79

AUTHOR: Kondrikov, B. N. 66

TITLE: Intensity of the flash of explosive materials.

SOURCE: Teoriya vzry*vchaty*kh veshchestv, sbornik statey, 1963, 515-528

TOPIC TAGS: explosive , flash intensity, priming explosive , secondary explosive , mercury fulminate, Tetrazene, sodium picrate, potassium picrate, lead picrate, ammonium picrate, potassium hexylate, nitroglycerin, nitroglycol, methylnitrate, diglycoldinitrate, PETN, nitrogelatin (10% colloxylin), powdered pyroxylin, pyroxylin powder, tetryl, trotyl, cyclonite, octogen, hexanitrodiphenylsulfide, picric acid, styphnic acid

ABSTRACT: A comparison was made of the intensity of the thermal self-ignition of various explosives by measuring the height to which a ball, lying on the aperture of a test tube, was elevated when a small amount of the explosive was flashed. A number of figures were

Card 1/2

L 17939-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3006099

13

drawn showing dependence of flash intensity and delay of the flash upon temperature. The following priming and secondary explosives were tested: mercury fulminate; tetrazene; sodium, potassium, ammonium and lead picrates; potassium hexylate; nitroglycerin; nitroglycol; methylnitrate; diglycoldinitrate; PETN-pentaerythrityl tetranitrate; diethylenenitroamine; nitrogelatin (10% colloxylin); powdered pyroxylin and pyroxylin powder; tetryl; trotyl; cyclonite; octogen; hexanitrodiphenylsulfide; picric and styphnic acids. "Author deeply thanks Professor K. K. Andreyev for help in carrying out the work and evaluating its results." "These tests (with solutions of colloxylin in nitroglycerin) were carried out by I. V. Babaytsev." Orig. art. has: 17 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 14Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AR NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

FC

L 31703-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006706 S/0076/65/039/002/0534/0536 18 B

AUTHOR: Zel'dovich, Ya. B.; Semenov, N. N.; Khariton, Yu. B.; Belyayev, A. F.; Glazkova, A. [illegible]; Kondrikov, B. N.; [illegible], Ye. Yu.; Svetlov, B. S.

TITLE: Obituary of Konstantin Konstantinovich Andreyev

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 2, 1965, 534-536

TOPIC TAGS: explosive theory, explosive combustion, detonation, critical combustion diameter, nitro derivative

ABSTRACT: Konstantin Konstantinovich Andreyev, Doctor of Engineering Sciences, died on 9 May 1964. Son of a physician, he was born in February 1905. Prior to his graduation in 1929 from the khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha (Chemical Faculty of the Moscow Higher Technical School), he spent approximately one year at the Physical Chemistry Institute of Berlin University under the guidance of the well known German physical chemist Prof. P. Gunther. After several years spent at the MVTU, he joined the Institut khimicheskoy fiziki (Institute of Chemical Physics). In February of 1935 he became a professor at and later (1938) head of the Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute). Dur-

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L 37703-65 0

ACCESSION NR: AP5006706

ing the 35 years of his scientific career, K. K. Andreyev published some 150 papers. He studied extensively the combustion of explosives, and the kinetics and mechanism of their thermal decomposition; the transition of combustion to explosion and detonation; the detonation capability of explosives and powders; their sensitivity to mechanical interactions; the production of useful gaseous products during explosions; the theory of explosion safety; and the like. His main concern centered around the main point - the theory of combustion of explosives. He was the first to study, more than 30 years ago, the combustion of secondary explosives. In the thirties and forties he designed now universally accepted instruments for the study, at constant pressure, of the combustion of explosives. He established differences in the combustion capability of various explosives and proposed, as a criterion, the critical combustion diameter. He formulated qualitatively the concept of ignitability of explosives and soon discovered the parallelism between the ignitability and combustion capability. He was one of the first to study the transition from combustion to explosion experimentally. In the mid-forties he observed the self-agitation during the combustion of liquid explosives experimentally, which had been predicted theoretically L. D. Landau. In contradistinction to numerous researchers abroad, Andreyev also studied the thermal decomposition of mononitrates at that time and investigated nitroglycerin, nitroglycol, nitrocellulose, and the like. He showed that the decomposition of polynitrates is actually a

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L 37703-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006706

multistage process. His contributions to the theory of explosives are of such importance that he may rightly be considered the founder of this important branch of science. In 1960, together with A. F. Belyayev, he published the basic textbook on the theory of explosives. During his pedagogical career, Prof. Andreyev taught hundreds of engineers and sponsored some 25 doctoral candidates. He was honored by receiving several high decorations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: CO, MA

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3 mb

ZEL'DOVICH, Ya.B.; SEMENOV, N.N.; KHARITON, Yu.B.; BELYAYEV, A.F.; GLAZKOVA, A.P.; KONDRIKOV, B.N.; ORLOVA, Ye.Yu.; SVETLOV, B.S.

Konstantin Kostantinovich Andreev, 1905-1964. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:534-536 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

ANDREYEV, K.K.; KONDRIKOV, B.S.

Combustion of mixtures of lead azide with liquid nitro esters. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.1:130-133 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. B.B.Mendeleyeva. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Kondrat'yevym.
(Lead azide) (Esters) (Explosives)

L 05652-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM/WW

ACC NR: AT6025577 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2752/66/000/072/0113/0123

AUTHOR: Kondrikov, D. V.

49
B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: On the use of numerical methods for calculating the characteristics of heaving and pitching of vessels

SOURCE: Leningrad. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota. Trudy, no. 72, 1966. Gidromekhanika sudna (Hydromechanics of ships), 113-123

TOPIC TAGS: computer application, computer program, oscillation, shipbuilding engineering, motion mechanics

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes the coefficients of drag and apparent mass derived on the basis of two-dimensional theories and used for calculating longitudinal oscillatory motions of a ship as well as for determining the forces acting in various cross sections of a vessel on a rough sea. Polynomials are used for approximating these coefficients as a function of frequency and the parameters for the shape of the hull. It is shown that the coefficients of these polynomials may be reduced to a form suitable for computer applications. These coefficients are calculated and computer programs are given. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, 22 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 09/ SUBM DATE/ None: ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

UDC: 629.12.532.5.041:518

24.4200

28343 S/124/61/000/006/024/027
A005/A130

AUTHORS: Kondrikov, D.V.; Mel'nikov, A.M.

TITLE: Some problems of experimental investigation of the elastic stability of cylindrical and spherical shells

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 6, 1961, 10 - 11, abstract 6 V 65. (Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, 1959, no. 29, 211 - 219)

TEXT: The authors present the results of experimentally investigating the stability of cylindrical shells and spherical segments made of celluloid and paper and loaded by the uniform external pressure resulting from setting up a vacuum inside the shell. They describe the test assemblies and the procedure of making the paper and celluloid shells. There were tested 40 cylindrical shells 200 and 250 mm in diameter with a ratio of length to radius of shell of 1/3, 1/2, 1, 3/2, 2, 3; the paper shells were 0.19 mm thick, the celluloid shells 0.5 mm thick. The spherical segments were made by hot-pressing of celluloid sheets 0.5 - 2.5 mm thick, with 125 mm radius of base, 375 mm radius of curvature, 21.4 mm maximum rise, and 19°28' solid angle. By using celluloid sheets of different thicknesses, spherical segments were obtained with ratios of radius to thickness

Card 1/2

KONDRIKOV, D.V.

Establishing strength norms for ships on the basis of limiting states for prolonged nonstationary action of waves. Trudy TSNIIMF no.66:3-8 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KONDRIKOV, D.V., student; MEL'NIKOV, A.M., student

Experimental investigation of the elastic stability of cylindrical and spherical shells. Trudy LKI no.29:211-219 '59. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut, korablestroitel'nyy fakul'tet. Predstavleno professorom A.A.Kurdyumovym.
(Elastic plates and shells)

KONDRIKOV, D.V.

Vibration on "Mikhail Kalinin"-type ships. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no.59. Tekh. ekspl.mor.flota no.7:73-80 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Vibration (Marine engineering))

KONDRIKOV, D.V.; CHETYRKIN, N.V.

Using statistical methods in evaluating the general strength of a ship by the results of a trial. Trudy TSNIIMF no.41:3-23 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

(Ship trials) (Ships--Hydrodynamics)

MANSVETOV, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUDCHENKO, S.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KONDRIKOV, N.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TYAGUNOV, V.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KAZAKOV, V.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YERMOSHIN, I.P., polkovnik, redaktor; GAL'PERIN, S.Yu., redaktor

[Historical Artillery Museum; a concise guidebook] Artilleriiskii istoricheskii muzei; kratkii putevoditel'. Pod obshchei red. I.P. Ermoshina. Leningrad, 1955. 171 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Leningrad. Artilleriyskiy istoricheskiy muzey.
(Leningrad--Military museums)

KONDRIKOV, N.I., student (Moskva)

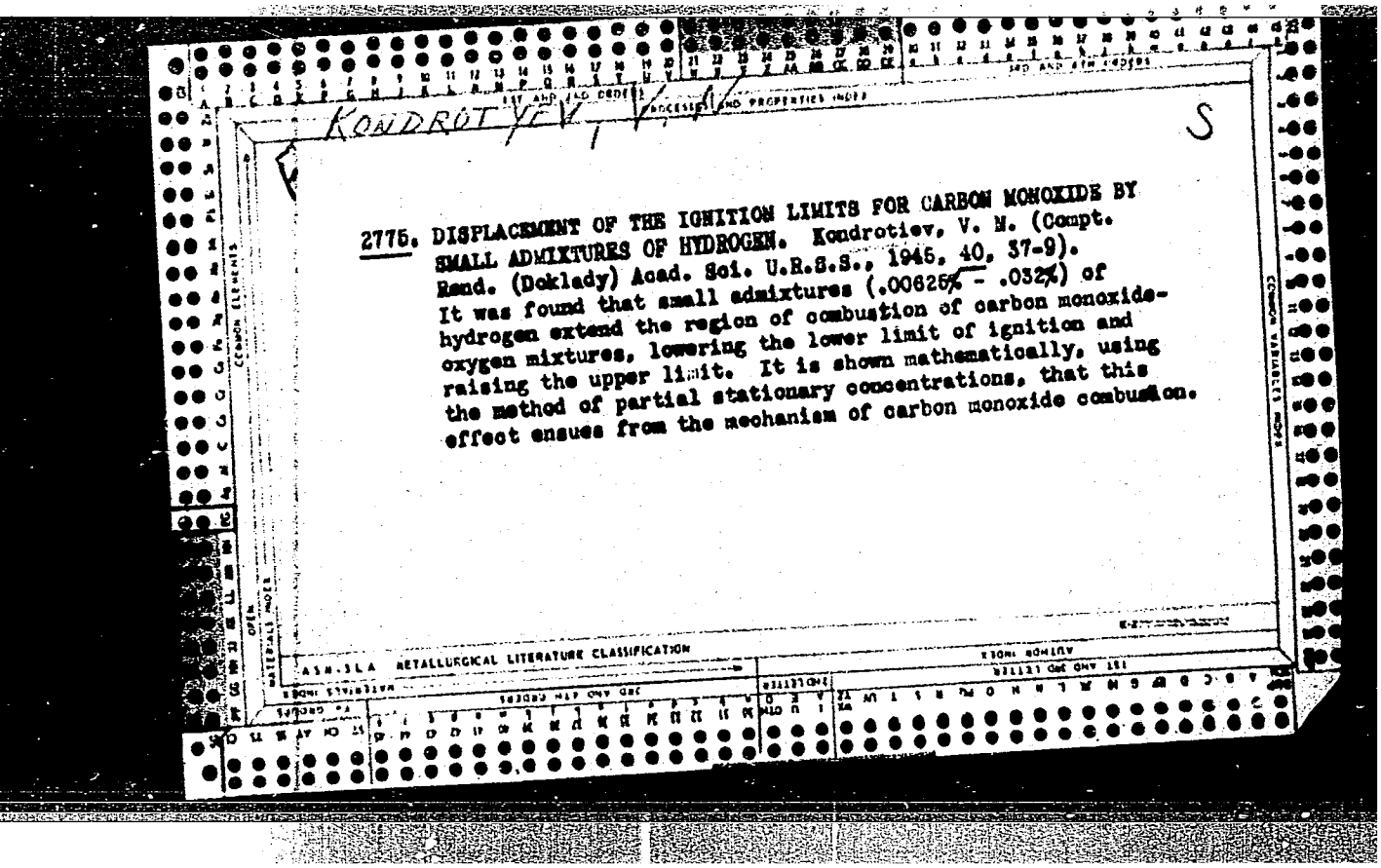
Use of the vacuum-extractor in obstetrics. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.5:59-60 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(VACUUM APPARATUS) (OBSTETRICS)

KONDRIN, G.I.

Using sliding bearings made of "antegmit" plastics. Mul. tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.9:25-27 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Plastic bearings)

GELLER, Lev Isaakovich; KONDROR, V.I., red.

[Physiology and pathology of the spleen; the role of the spleen in the blood system, its correlation with the liver and some endocrine glands] Fiziologiia i patologiia selezenki; rol' selezenki v sisteme krovi, korreliatsii ee s pechen'iu i nekotorymi zhelezami vnutrennei sekretsii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 160 p. (MIRA 17:7)



KONDROT'EV, V.

S

2775. DISPLACEMENT OF THE IGNITION LIMITS FOR CARBON MONOXIDE BY SMALL ADMIXTURES OF HYDROGEN. Kondrotiev, V. N. (Compt. Rend. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1945, 40, 37-9).
It was found that small admixtures (.00625% - .032%) of hydrogen extend the region of combustion of carbon monoxide-oxygen mixtures, lowering the lower limit of ignition and raising the upper limit. It is shown mathematically, using the method of partial stationary concentrations, that this effect ensues from the mechanism of carbon monoxide combustion.

KONDRUKEVICH, A., starshina 1 stat'i, komandir otlichnogo boyevogo posta

Contacts and attentiveness. Starsh.-serzh. no.2:31 F '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Radio, Military)

KONDRUS, A. R.

KONDRUS, A. R. Mercury-Filled Relay-Actuator for Speed Governor (Rtutnoye Rele Oborotov), pp. 34-36

The author describes a mercury-filled speed governor of his design to be used on large water-wheel generators. The governor of this design is, according to the author, superior to those now in use. (Drawings, photos and formulae).

SO: ELECTRICHESKIYE STANTSII, No. 12, Dec. 1952, Moscow (1614306

BARKAN, A.S.; KONDRUS', N.A.

Effect of a fourth component on the solubility of substances in mixtures. Uch.zap.BGU no.42:221-232 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Solubility) (Systems (Chemistry))

DOROFEYEV, Vitaliy Mitrofanovich; LEVIN, Veniamin Yakovlevich. Prinimali uchastiye: YEREMIN, S.N., inzh.; KONDRUSEV, V.S., inzh.; LAKSHTOVSKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SKUBACHEVSKIY, L.S., inzh., red.; SHEYNFAYN, L.I., red.; GARNUKHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Testing ram-jet engines] Ispytaniia vozdushno-reaktivnykh dvigatelei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Oborongiz, 1961. 220 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Airplanes—Ram-jet engines)

LISTENGARTEN, B.M.; SOZINA, V.S.; KONDRUSHKIN, Yu.M.

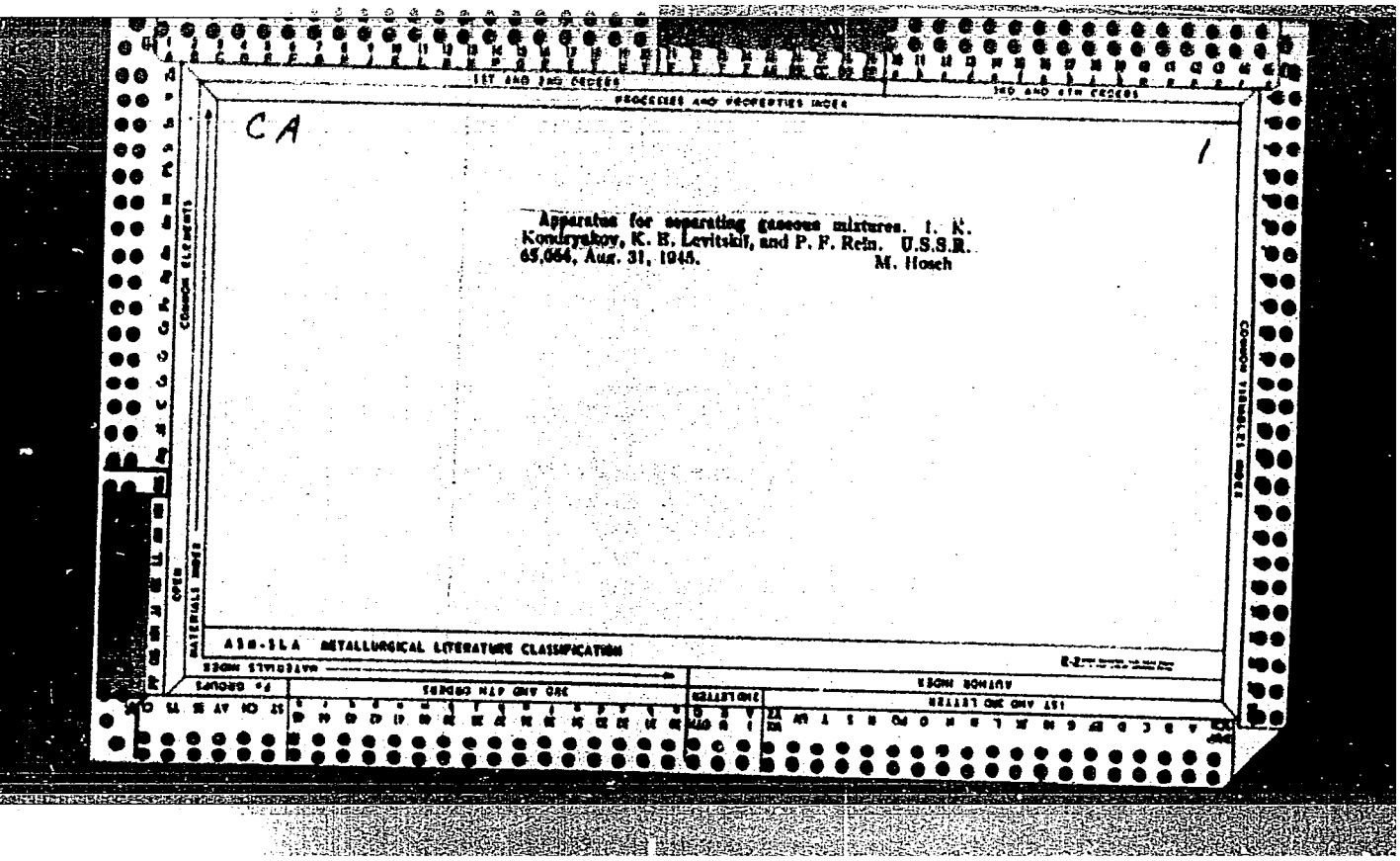
Recovery factor of the oil pool of the Sub-Kirmaki series in the eastern part of the Ramany area in the Balakhany-Sabunchi-Ramany field. Neft. khoz. 43 no.8:18-22 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KONOVALOV, I.N.; KONDRUTSKAYA, N.V.

Change in the physiological processes of plants in connection with acclimatization. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.4 no.10:101-138 '55.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Acclimatization (Plants))

Card 1/1


CA

1

Apparatus for separating gaseous mixtures. I. N. Kondryakov, K. B. Levitskii, and P. F. Rein. U.S.S.R. 65,664, Aug. 31, 1945. M. Hosch

A58-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

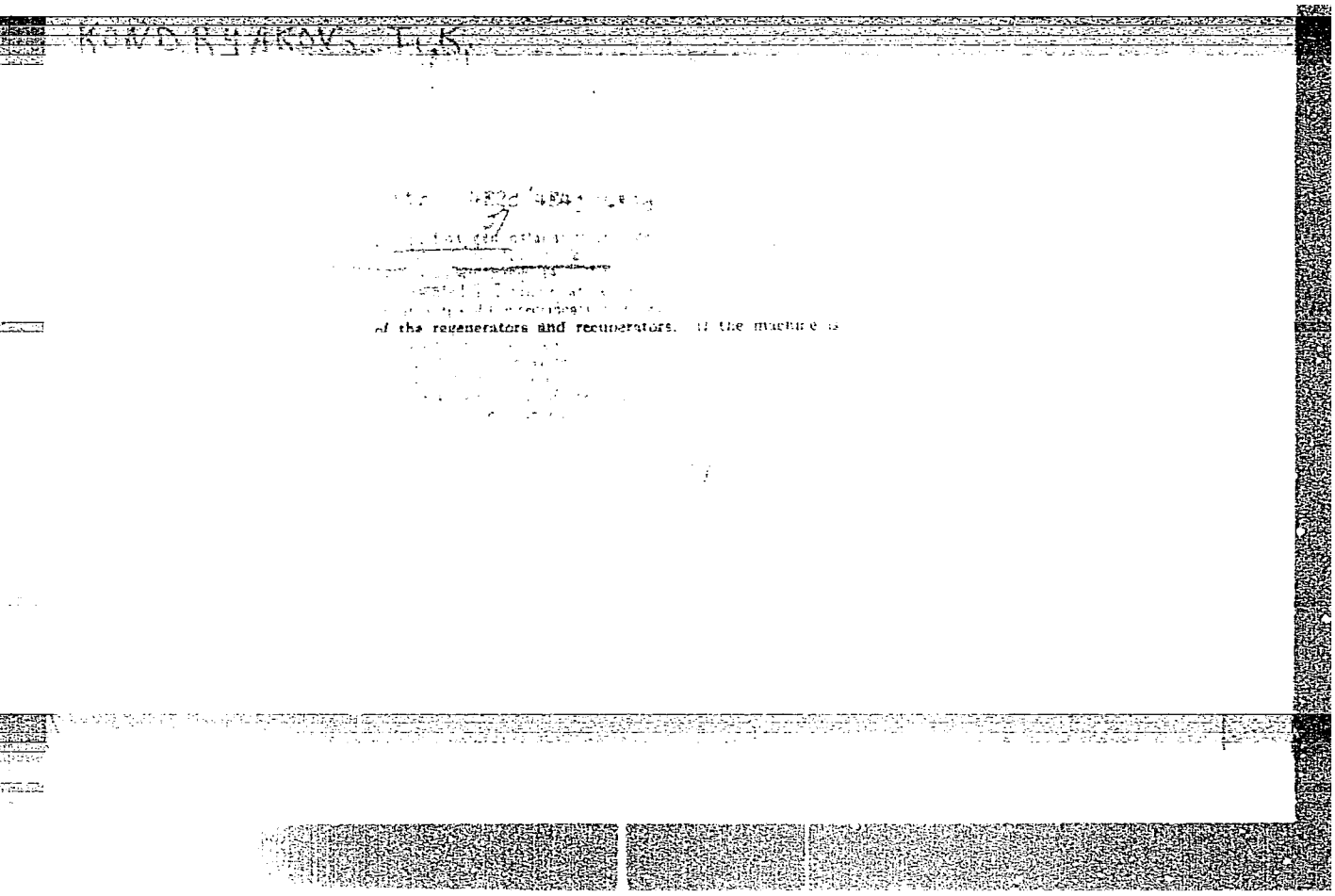
KONDRYAKOV, I.K.

[Refrigerating machinery and equipment for the cold treatment of metals] Kholodil'nye mashiny i ustroistva dlia obrabotki metallov kholodom. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry [Leningradskoe otd-nie] 1953. 50 p. (MLRA 6:10)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery) (Metals at low temperatures)

KONDRYAKOV, I.K., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Volume-pressure measurements of rotary compressors of the blade and oscillating-piston types. Trudy LTIKHP 5:33-43 '54. (MIRA 11:3)
(Compressors)



of the regenerators and recuperators. If the machine is

Kondryakov, I.K.

124-1957-10-11468

Translations from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 42 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kondryakov, I. K., Bazovskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Calculation of a Transmission System for a Reverse-motion Indicator Drum for a Rotary-diaphragm Compressor (Raschet sistemy peredachi reversivnogo dvizheniya barabana indikatora dlya inditsirovaniya rotatsionnogo plastinchatogo kompressora)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. obshchetekhn. kafedr., Leningr. tekhnol. in-t kholodil'n. prom-sti, 1956, Vol 12, pp 211-222

ABSTRACT: Transmission systems for rotary-compressor indicators, which are based on the principle of a cam with an additional return coil spring, have the disadvantage that the return coil spring may distort the indicator diagram. In this connection a cam system is considered without a return spring wherein the movement of the drum is accomplished by a spring located inside the indicator drum. A modified scheme of the transmission from the compressor shaft to the indicator drum is proposed. Several questions dealing with the calculation of the geometric parameters of similar transmission elements are discussed. The general problem of the selection of the cam profile is solved in its entirety.

Card 1/2

124-1957-10-11468

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824220010-2

Calculation of a Transmission System (cont.)

It is affirmed that the transmission system considered will provide a uniform scale along the axis of the abscissae on the indicator diagram.

G.Ye. Khudyakov

Card 2/2

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-13

Preparation and separation of gases

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31700

units use is made of various thermodynamic diagrams (for air, oxygen, nitrogen), in which different initial points are used in computing the enthalpy. To make possible a combined use of these diagrams it is necessary to correlate them, which is effected by resorting to appropriate corrections on determining the enthalpy. In carrying out the calculations it is recommended to use as the basis the enthalpy diagram of nitrogen-oxygen mixture, and in using T-S diagrams of air, and i - lg p diagrams of oxygen and nitrogen, to make corrections, the numerical values of which are given by the authors. 2. The

Card 2/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824220010-2"

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-13

Preparation and separation of gases

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31700

problem is considered of the selection of calculation-base concentration of liquid in the evaporator of the bottom column of a double air-rectification apparatus. It is shown that when the pressure in the bottom column is 5 atmospheres absolute, and a compressed-air coil is provided, it is advantageous to set the oxygen-content in the evaporator liquid as being equal to 45-47%, or 37-38% if there is no coil and gaseous oxygen is obtained, or 33-34% if liquid oxygen is obtained. 3. Excess nitrogen reflux present in a double-rectification apparatus included in a high-pressure unit, is to be utilized to increase the extent of recovery of oxygen in the single-

Card 3/4

KONDRYAKOV, I. K.

SOV/124-58-4-3987

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p45 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kondryakov, I. K., Bazovskiy, V. N.

TITLE: The Variation of the Inter-vane Chamber Volume of a Rotary-type Expansion Engine as a Function of the Angle of Rotation (Zavisimost' ob"yema mezhplastinchatoy kamery ot ugla povorota rotora rasshiritel'noy mashiny rotatsionnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-t kholodil'n. prom-sti, 1957, Vol 13, pp 135-139

ABSTRACT: The authors offer formulas for the determination of the volume of the inter-vane chamber of a rotary-type expansion engine. The formulas are based on the angle of the rotor rotation. The vanes may be located radially or at an angle. The cross section of the cylinder is formed by two non-concentric semicircumferences. Bibliography: 2 references.

1. Rotating structures--Mathematical analysis V. D. Sokolov
2. Turbines--Performance

Card 1/1

Kafedra glubokogo okhlazhdeniya Leningrad tekh. in-ta kholodil'noy promyshlennosti

BUDNEVICH, S.S.; KONDRYAKOV, I.K.

Improving the cooling cycle for the liquefaction of gases.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.2:171-176 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Gases--Liquefaction)

BUDNEVICH, S.S.; KONDRYAKOV, I.K.

Cycle combining expansion and refrigeration for the liquefaction of air. Trudy LTIKHP 15:27-38 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

1.Predstavlena Kafedroy glubokogo okhlazhdeniya Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Liquid air)

14(1),22(1)
AUTHOR: Kondryakov, I. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/67-59-3-20/27

TITLE: Leningrad Technological Institute for the Low Temperature Industry (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1959, Nr 3, p 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1949 a special course "Deep-temperature Cooling" was organized at the Institute mentioned in the title. In 1953 a special chair for deep-temperature cooling which trained specialists for deep-temperature cooling, centrifugal-, and piston compressors and expansion engines in day- and evening courses. The performance and the possibilities of the newly established chair are briefly dealt with.

Card 1/1

STRAKHOVICH, K.I., PROF.: FRENKEL', M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONDRYAKOV, I.K., kand. tekhn.nauk; RIS, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk. Prinimal uchastiye NOVOTEL'NOV, V.N., assistent; RUMYANTSEV, V.A., spets. red.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.G., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Compressors] Kompressornye mashiny. By K.I.Strakhovich i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1961. 600 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra glubokogo okhlazhdeniya Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (for Novotel'nov).
(Compressors)

YEPIFANOVA, Vera Ivanovna; POLIKOVSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; STRAKHOVICH, K.I., prof., retsenzent; KONDRYAKOV, I.K., dots., retsenzent; KARGANOV, V.G., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Low-temperature radial turboexpanders] Nizkotemperaturnye radial'nye turbodetandery. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 399 p. diagrs. (MIRA 15:3)

(Turbomachines)

KONDRYAKOV, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Thermodynamic analysis of a gas throttle cooling cycle. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; energ. 5 no.5:89-92 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti. Predstavlena kafedroy glubokogo okhlazhdeniya.
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

BUDNEVICH, S.S.; KONDRYAKOV, I.K.; AKULOV, L.A.; GOLOVKO, G.A. (USSR)

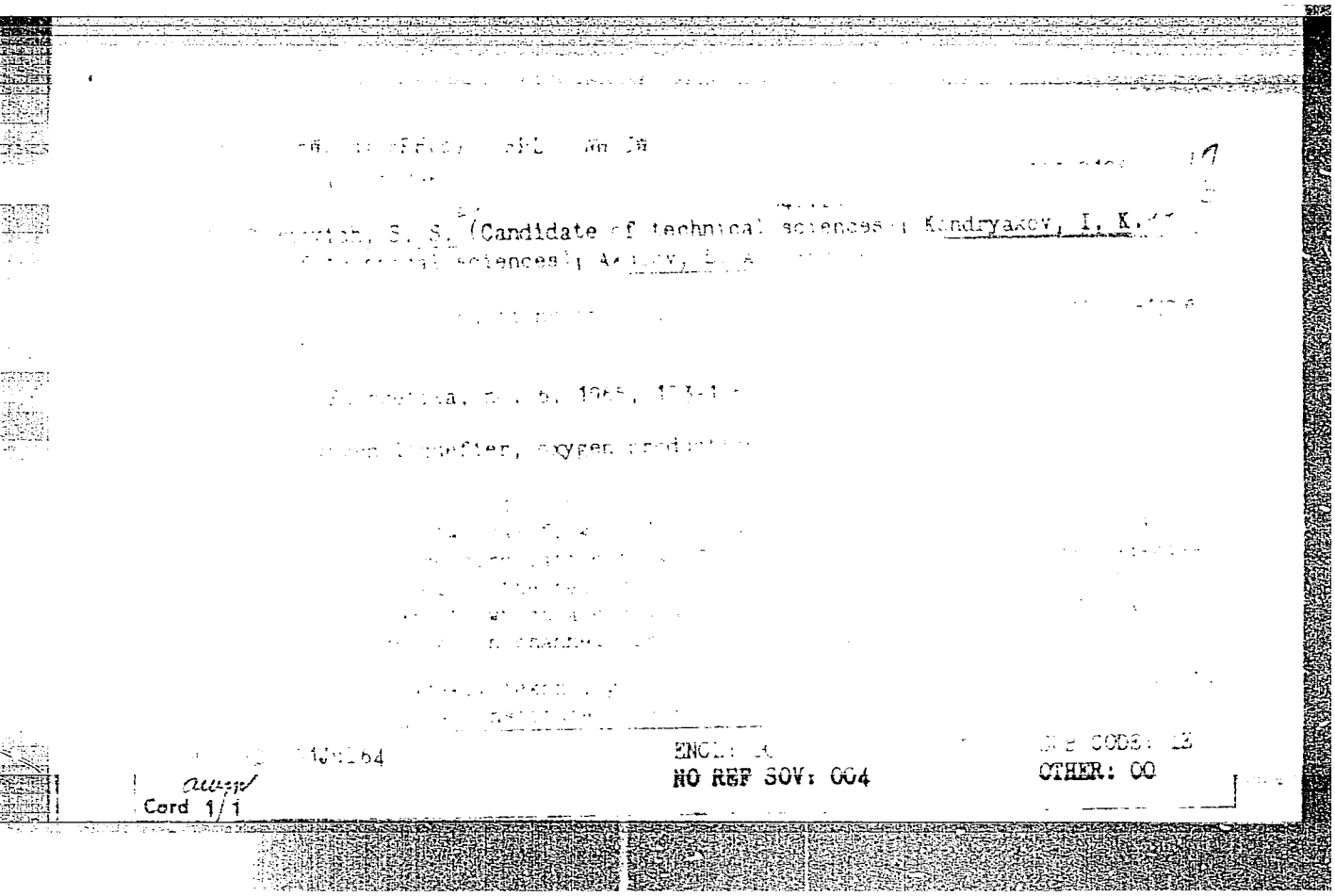
"Utilization of a Combined Expansion cycle in Liquid Air Separating Installation."

Report submitted for the 11th Intl. Congress of Refrigeration, Munich, Germany, 27 Aug - 4 Sep 63.

BUDNEVICH, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONDRYAKOV, I.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; AKULOV, L.A., inzh.

Throttling of moist air. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.10:101-104 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti. Predstavleno kafedroy glubokogo okhlazhdeniya.



[illegible], S. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kondryakov, I. K. (Candidate of technical sciences); [illegible], E. A.

[illegible]a, S. S. 1965, [illegible]

[illegible]sfer, oxygen [illegible]

[illegible]64

ENCL: [illegible]
NO REF SOV: 004

SUB CODE: [illegible]
OTHER: 00

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[illegible] 103 0106

[illegible] S. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kondryakov, I. K. [illegible] sciences); Akol'v, L. [illegible]

[illegible] conditions in liquid [illegible] circulation-type

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 6, 1965, 103-106

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen liquefier, oxygen production

ABSTRACT: The operating conditions are analyzed in a liquid-oxygen producing [illegible] gas flows [illegible] circulation [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 00

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KONDRYUKOVA, I.D., red.; SILOKOVA, G.N., tekhn. red.; YELAGIN, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Proved by life]Proverka zhizn'iu. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiia," 1962. 21 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Agricultural administration)

KONDUFOR, Ya. K.

Political activity of workers in food forces in the Ukraine in 1919. Uch.zap.KHGU 62:113-125 '55. (MLRA 10:7)
(Ukraine--Labor service)
(Communist Party of the Soviet Union--Party work)

KONDUFOR, Yu.Yu.

Cultural achievements of the Ukrainian people. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.9:33-34, 36-37 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom nauki i kul'tury TSentral'nogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy.
(Ukraine--Culture)

BIRYULIN, I.,arkhitektor; DZHEVELIDZE, A.,arkhitektor; KONDUKHOV, A.,arkhitektor

Our experience in planning projects for collective farms. Sel'. stroi. 13 no.12:20-22 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Respublikanskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu sovkhoznogo stroitel'stva.
(City planning)

KOROBOV, S., agronoma-ekonomist;BIRYULIN, I., arkhitektor;KONDUKHOV, A., arkhitektor; MAKHAN'KO, B., arkhitektor;SEDOV, V., inzh.-zemleustroitel'.

Regional planning. Sel'. stroi. 14 no.11:17-19 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Regional planning)

BIKYULIN, I., arkhitektor; KOMDUKHOV, A., arkhitektor

Improvement of central plots on state farms. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.7:19-20 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(State farms) (City planning)

KURGIN, S.; KONDUKHOV, A., arkhitektor; KOROBOV, S., agronom

New projects involving the planning of Poshekhon'ye Province.
Sel'.stroi. 15 no.9:15-16 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Direktor instituta "Rosgiprosovkhozstroy" (for Kurgin).
(Poshekhon'ye-Volodarsk Province--Regional planning)

ANDREYEV, M.; BIRYULIN, I., arkhitektor; KONDUKHOV, A., arkhitektor

Shorten the time and lower the cost of planning and research operations. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.7:23-24 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Rosgiprosel'khozstroya.
(Regional planning--Congresses)